

## THE DAILY BEE.

F. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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BUSINESS LETTERS.  
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, and should be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas.

I, George H. Tinsford, Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 8, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, April 25	28,075
Monday, May 1	28,798
Tuesday, May 2	28,862
Wednesday, May 3	28,967
Thursday, May 4	28,974
Friday, May 5	29,120
Saturday, May 6	21,281

GEO. H. TINSFORD,  
Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company.  
Sworn to before me and attested by my presence this 8th day of May, 1893.  
N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281.

JUST what several Nebraska democrats think of President Cleveland would not look well in print.

WALTER DAMROSCH recognizes musical cut when he sees it. He skips Kansas City in order to bring his orchestra to Omaha.

IT WILL now be in order for the indicted asylum bidders to make a few complaints about the "star chamber proceedings" of the grand jury.

AUDITOR MOORE and State Treasurer Bartley are in a position to inaugurate a bear raid on the state printing trust and squeeze the water out of it.

GENERAL VIEQUAIN has received his commission as minister to Panama. He was one of the lucky two or three to get inside before the bars were put up.

THE investigation of the management of the Iowa penitentiary at Fort Madison has unearthed a mass of corruption as unsavory as any that has ever existed in Nebraska.

CARTER HARRISON'S original intention of firing office seekers' whiskers to rid himself of their presence may prove as effectual as the quarantine ordered by President Cleveland.

THE eleven trust companies affected by the bear raid on Wall street last week were capitalized for \$246,000,000. The raid wrung \$70,000,000 worth of water out of the stocks.

CLEVELAND'S bull excommunicating the office seekers will be about as effective as the pope's famous bull against the comet. Neither the office hunter nor the comet can be restrained.

THE villainous outrages of the white caps in Kentucky suggests that the reputation of that state might be enhanced by the presence of some Spartan judge of the Mississippi type.

THE drought in England has now continued for eight weeks and crops are suffering greatly. In the meantime the recent rains in Nebraska have discounted all prospects of a crop failure.

THE explanation of the *State Journal* that it was compelled to charge high prices for state printing this year in order to recoup itself for losses sustained two years ago is decidedly thin.

THE celestial inhabitants of San Francisco are not obeying the Geary exclusion act with any degree of alacrity. Of the 30,000 Chinamen living in the coast metropolis but 500 have complied with the law by registering.

NOW that the state has practically made its case, the people of Nebraska will wait with breathless interest for the testimony which is to prove that the impeached officials were deserving of the trust and confidence reposed in them.

IT WILL be impossible to tell whether the democracy of Nebraska is for free silver until it can be ascertained which of the distinguished gentlemen now clamoring at the gates around the white house is the democratic party of this state.

THE evidences of the greed and rapacity of the concessionaires on the World's fair ground is becoming more apparent every day. The fair directory will attempt to stop the extortionate charges. Such action should have been taken long ago in the interest of decency and gate receipts.

DUN reports business at Omaha as good, while the clearing house statement compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows the total for the week ending Thursday to be greater by 19.6 per cent than during the corresponding period in 1892. Manifestly Omaha has not been adversely influenced by the failures of the last few days.

THE row over the silver question at the next session of congress will be worth going to Washington to see. President Cleveland has set his heart on the repeal of the Sherman act and he will be opposed by a large contingent of his own party. The free silver democrats claim to have a working majority of thirty.

AS IF keeping pace with the attainment in speedy railroad travel, the new Cunarder *Campania* has beaten the record for the eastward passage across the Atlantic. In her race with the *Paris* she made it in five days, seven hours, forty-two minutes. The best previous time was two hours and fifteen minutes longer.

## NOT A VINDICATION.

The attorneys who are defending the impeached state officials were a little dilatory in coming forward with the plea that their clients are not guilty of the charge of carelessness for the reason that they were "vindicated" by their re-election last fall. The friends of good government have been expecting a defense of this kind and they are not at all likely to become panic stricken now that it has been made.

The argument will go for little, either with the court or with the people. The re-election of the impeached officials was in no sense a vindication of the charges against them. In the first place no attempt had been made to connect the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings with the frauds committed against the state in the matter of furnishing supplies to the insane hospital. The frauds connected with the construction of the cell house had not been hinted at. On the other hand, as prominent a leader of the independent party as Hon. William Leese took occasion, not only on the stump, but in published interviews, to defend the members of the board from any imputed connection with the frauds.

The success of the republican ticket in Nebraska last fall was made possible by the influences which always surround a state ticket in a presidential year, by an excellent state and local organization, by the partial disintegration of the independent party and demoralization in the democratic ranks. The names of the impeached officials neither weakened nor strengthened the ticket as far as the charges now brought against them are concerned.

It is a little late in the day to cite the vote cast at last year's election in seeking an expression of public opinion respecting the suspended state officials. The voters of Nebraska spoke through their representatives in the legislature less than thirty days ago. It was the force of popular condemnation that induced the legislature to impeach the men who are now on trial.

If the accused officials are so confident of the "vindication of public approval" let them resign—if they should be acquitted—and then come before the people of the state again this fall for re-election.

## THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The convention of the National Republican League at Louisville was fairly well attended by delegates from the clubs composing the league, but the convention was rendered less significant and impressive than was hoped for by the fact that no prominent party leader was in attendance. Those who were announced to be present and address the league did not go, and most of them sent no word to indicate that they felt any interest in this first important gathering of republicans since the last presidential election. It would undoubtedly be most unjust to these leaders to assume that they were indifferent or that they are not most earnestly concerned for the future welfare of the party. Doubtless all of them could give, if required, entirely satisfactory reasons for absenting themselves from this meeting of the league and omitting to send any word of counsel and encouragement. Each may have concluded that in view of the probability of a number of other leaders being in attendance his presence would be unnecessary. But whatever may be the explanation of their absence and their apparent lack of interest, it is certain that the fact will be used by the opposition to the republican party as an evidence of apathy and want of confidence on the part of these leaders, and it is to be apprehended not without effect. The opportunity to make a brave and earnest appeal to the rank and file of the republican party that might have had a vitalizing and invigorating influence has been lost, and it is possible that the leaders who failed to improve this opportunity may sooner or later discover that they made a mistake. At any rate the foes of the republican party will not ignore the circumstance nor fail to give it a significance advantage to themselves.

The resolutions adopted by the league convention are in the main unobjectionable. It was well to express sympathy with the interests of the wage earners, and a system of arbitration for the adjustment of differences between capital and labor is to be desired if it is practicable. As to secret ballot laws they exist in most of the states and are approved by men of all parties who desire elections that will express the will of the people. A number of the states also have laws to prevent corrupt practices at elections and such legislation should become general. The demand for the abolition of Pinkertonism is to be heartily commended and equally sound is the demand for the suppression of gambling in food products. The unequalled enforcement of the foreign policy of the last administration will not be approved by all republicans, some of whom believe that a mistake was made in the Hawaiian matter. As to the Monroe doctrine every patriotic American citizen who understands the true meaning of that doctrine believes that it ought to be adhered to and enforced, but this does not require that the government of the United States shall assume control of or annex territory distant thousands of miles from its boundaries. The policy of preventing European nations from imposing their political systems upon independent countries in this hemisphere, which is what the Monroe doctrine signifies, does not imply that it is the right or the duty of this government to incorporate other countries, under whatever circumstances the opportunity to do so may be offered. No fair construction of this doctrine can make it justify the course of the last administration regarding Hawaii. Ineligibility of the president to a second successive term and woman suffrage are unimportant as questions of party policy.

The league could have very greatly strengthened its declaration of principles by a vigorous denunciation of the trusts and an earnest demand for the enforcement of the law against these combinations. Sympathy with the wage earners can in no way be shown with greater benefit to this class of the people than in destroying the monopolies which check production and arbitrarily advance prices, and there is no surer

way for the republican party to rehabilitate itself in the popular confidence than by addressing itself honestly to this task. The declaration of principles would have been further strengthened by some expression that would have shown a recognition of the danger to the public interests in the growing power of the railroad corporations and the disposition they everywhere manifest to disregard and defy the laws, national and state. The omission of any direct reference to these most important conditions, which affect every material interest of the people and menace our political system of government, deprives the league convention's enunciation of principles of what would have given it force and influence with the masses of the people and leaves it open to the criticism of being little more than a perfunctory declaration—sincere, doubtless, as far as it goes, but falling short of what is needed to enable the republican party to recover what has been lost.

## THE MUSCATINE OUTRAGE.

The outrage at Muscatine which resulted in the destruction of the residences of three prominent citizens, and which jeopardized the lives of fifteen women and children, is unparalleled in the history of the state of Iowa, and merits the severest condemnation of all friends of humanity. The circumstances surrounding the deplorable affair leave little doubt that it was deliberately planned and executed by an organized band of wretches actuated by an atrocious malignancy unmeasurable in this age of enlightenment. The entire country will applaud the prompt measures taken by the authorities of Muscatine to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime, and justice should not relax an effort until the guilty parties are punished by the heaviest penalty fixed by law.

The responsibility for the outrage has, in the first outburst of indignation, been placed upon the saloon men. The three men whose homes were wrecked and whose families were attacked had been prominently identified with the efforts to enforce the prohibition laws. They had commenced action in the district court against the thirty-eight saloons of Muscatine and had succeeded only the day before in closing up six of them.

It is just such outrages as these that interfere with the success of the efforts now being made by the business interests of Iowa to wipe the obnoxious prohibition laws from the statute books. Whether the saloon men are actually responsible for the outrage or not, the fact remains that the friends of prohibition have been materially assisted by the news of the affair. If the saloon men are guilty they should be punished as severely as the law allows and others of their class should be made to feel that the business men of Iowa are not fighting prohibition in the personal interests of saloon keepers, but in the interests of the prosperity of the state.

CAPTAIN DAN MARRATT, United States marshal for the territory of Dakota during President Cleveland's first administration, does not seem to fare well in his political expectations. Disappointed in his ambition successively to be marshal for North Dakota, commissioner of Indian affairs, or to have charge of the land office, he still lingers at the national capital in a Micawber attitude. Now he is an aspirant for the collectorship of the internal revenue district of North and South Dakota and Nebraska. In lieu of this he would be satisfied with a lucrative foreign mission. But the fact appears to be that notwithstanding all his excellent papers and endorsements, and his prominence as a former democratic candidate for congress, the president has become annoyed at his persistent hanging about Washington. The likelihood is, therefore, that the genial captain will return to the banana belt of his native state an exceedingly disappointed gentleman.

THE determination of the administration to appoint army officers as Indian agents in lieu of the sixty or more civilians hitherto occupying these positions, will prove a sore disappointment to the spoilsmen. But there is one place left at these agencies that these fellows will try to work for all there is in it. Indian traders are not government appointees. Before a trader can do business, however, he must first procure a license from the Indian bureau, and there are, sometimes, several traders at the same agency. Now the scheme is to induce the commissioner of Indian affairs to allow only one man a tradership at each agency. Influence has already been brought upon him to adopt this system, and some plausible arguments have been submitted in its favor. But it is hardly probable that Commissioner Browning can be brought to countenance this style of petty monopoly.

THE statement that A. L. New is to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado and Wyoming, John Charles Thompson, surveyor general of Wyoming and John Carroll, receiver of the Cheyenne land office has raised a royal American kick among the rank and file of the Wyoming democracy. It is true this appointment of federal patronage has not yet, as far as publicly known, received the official endorsement of President Cleveland, but all the same the knowledge of the combination of the quartet, completed by the addition of the name of Senator Beckwith, to control the government offices of the state and provide themselves with the best places, has produced pandemonium among the spoils-seeking element of the community.

THE New York *Times* comments on the new rule adopted by the superintendent of insurance of the state of Kansas respecting foreign insurance companies. The rule prevents any company doing business in that state unless it shall agree not to remove to the federal courts any action against it in the state courts, "unless upon application good and sufficient reasons can be shown for such removal to the federal courts." It is a right by this means to prevent the reported practice of foreign insurance companies resorting to dilatory and costly proceedings in the federal courts to force policy holders to accept

less than their equitable due. Whether this rule, says that paper, "is just and expedient depends upon whether, as a matter of fact, the Kansas state courts can be relied on to deal with this class of cases fairly." If not the state will suffer by the ruling, for sound companies will withdraw and their business will be taken by those who can afford to make more flattering terms because they do not intend to fulfill their contracts.

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Prussia holds 235 out of the 297 seats in the Reichstag. Its political power has always excited the jealousy of Bavaria and other German states; and this feeling has never stronger than it is now, when public opinion is massing in the southern states against the policy of Prussianizing Germany and depriving once autonomous kingdoms and duchies of their independence. A canvass in which sectional issues will play an important part will be fraught with evil for Germany. But that is not the chief source of danger. With increased density of population the number of urban districts, once small in comparison with the districts without large towns, is constantly increasing. In these strongholds of the working people socialism has become a political gospel of irresistible power. It is not improbable that the government will have to face a group of fifty social democrats in the next Reichstag; and with the increased prestige from a great victory in the main centers of population this party of agitation and social discontent will be organized for more effective campaigning in the future. With the victorious liberalism of 1871 a serious contest in 1893, with socialism leaning up as the main political force of Protestant Germany in the next generation, there is abundant evidence that old things have passed away. Perhaps the newest and most perplexing thing in Old Europe is Germany, with a mysterious leaven working in it and leavening the whole lump.

The latest incident in connection with the dispute between Sweden and Norway is a proposal to refer the case to the arbitration of a commission, the members of which are to be nominated by the presidents of the United States, France and Switzerland, and by the German emperor and the queen of England. The project is of Norwegian origin, and it remains to be seen whether King Oscar will regard it as consistent with his dignity as monarch of the two countries to call upon foreign powers to determine a question which he as sovereign might justly claim alone to be entitled to decide. Yet we're he to consent to the proposal he would find it in means of escape from one of the most embarrassing situations which a ruler, hitherto renowned for his conscientious compliance with the terms of the constitutions of his two kingdoms, has ever been called upon to face.

As the matter stands now he has been forced by the resignation of the Steen or radical cabinet, and by its refusal to continue to administer the government of Norway, to confide the conduct of the affairs of that nation to a ministry formed by the conservative leader Stang. The latter, however, enjoys the support of only a small minority of the Norwegian Legislature, and his tenure of power is therefore unconstitutional. But King Oscar had no alternative. The radical ministry refused to remain in power, the constitution does not provide for a dissolution of Parliament or for an appeal to the country until the Legislature has completed its full term of existence—it has still two years to run—and the land could not be left without a government.

M. Stambouloff has been talking pretty freely in Vienna about the chances of Bulgaria in the event of a Russian advance. In a published interview he said that he did not think it likely that the Russians would go through the Dobruza, which would in any case require 400,000 men, one-half of whom they would be obliged to leave in that country to secure their line of communications, but that any attack must be from the Black sea, when he thinks that England would be much obliged to him if he did not, the Porte itself would side with Bulgaria, as of course the Russian invasion would be made with a view to the conquest of Constantinople. He declared that if the worst came to the worst, the Bulgarians themselves would fight the Russians single handed with 200,000 of the best available troops, well armed, well equipped and ready to die for their country. "Nothing is more dangerous in politics than ignorance," he said, "and Russia is thoroughly misinformed as to the spirit of our people. The Russian government has been told by its agents that it would only be necessary for a detachment of Cossacks to land at Burgas or Varna in order to provoke a rising in favor of Russia, and to bring about the deposition of the prince and the hanging of all his ministers. This is, however, a gross misrepresentation. It is the Cossacks and their leaders whom the people would hang if they ventured to set foot in the principality. It is a mistake to imagine that our army lost anything by the departure of the Russian officers. We should probably not have been so successful in the Serbian campaign if he had taken place under their command."

THE defeat of the army bill in Germany was a clear expression of popular opinion against any further extension of the policy of militarism which has proved such a drag upon the financial prosperity of the German empire. In Italy the same sentiment in opposition to the enormous expenditures of the army and navy has been noted. In Austria the present "peace feeling," so costly and onerous to taxpayers, has only been maintained because of the insistence of Germany. In France the cost of military operations in Africa and naval expenditures in Asia has not been met without a murmur. In the Balkan states only the strong presence of the Russian fleet serves to convince taxpayers of the necessity of the present scale of military expenditure. The presence of British troops in Egypt is still a cause of dissatisfaction among other European nations. In Russia the burden of military expenditure, including the amounts spent in construction of strategic railways, bears severely upon the impoverished peasants. The action of the German Reichstag in refusing to pass the army bill has served to direct anew the attention of European people to the enormous cost which is annually entailed by the present efforts to insure the "peace of Europe."

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spring. As far, therefore, as Mr. Symonds' record is concerned, the present drought has had no equal. As a natural consequence of this unbroken supply of sunshine, all vegetation and foliage are four or five weeks ahead of their regular time, but the farmers are gloomy over the outlook for their grain and hay crops.

## Hard Thing to Do.

Chicago Post.  
Prof. Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, declares that he has solved the problem of squaring the circle. He should first solve the problem of squaring himself.

## Gradually But Surely.

Chicago Tribune.  
Gradually but surely the railway companies are learning that they do not put down their rates of fare to Chicago the people out west will not put up their money to come here.

## Will Prove a Lively Corps.

Kansas City Journal.  
Democrats who are facetiously referring to the Louisville convention as a "republican cake" will find in the time that republicans are much too wide-awake for democratic comfort.

## Jerry Actually Shocked.

St. Louis Republic.  
Jerry Simpson is much shocked at the turpitude of certain Kansas spoilsmen. And there are some who think that it is a good deal of certain kinds of turpitude to shock Jerry.

## Bar Them from the Trough.

Nebraska.  
The Nebraska believes that the state should pay a fair price for its printing but believes the state printing board should shut out the competitors of honest propensities altogether in awarding the contract.

## New Jerusalem Boom Needed.

Freemont Flat.  
It is claimed that the old city of Jerusalem is now experiencing a grand boom and that town lots are rapidly on the "raise." But what concerns the people of this mundane sphere far more is a boom for the New Jerusalem, the great city which is to be built on a secure choice location in the "Celestial City" as they are to procure desirable corner lots in terrestrial cities the hosts of heaven would be glad to exchange their garbs and the sons of God would shout for joy.

## PERSONALITIES.

The late duke of Sutherland made and signed ninety-two wills.  
The new Korean minister's official family will include Yi Hui-min, Chick and Chang Bong Whang.

The golden wedding of the grand duke and grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is to be celebrated at Kew on June 28.

The Athenaeum, a leading London literary journal, recently made reference to "Farragut, the great conqueror of the sea." William W. Thomas, who died in Elizabeth, N. J., last week, was the only survivor of New York's delegation in the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the presidency.

Charles Stewart Smith, who has just been unanimously re-elected president of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the seventh time, is expected to return home for a new term on an extended tour around the world.

Mrs. John Taylor of Cleveland, O., whose husband was at the head of one of the largest dry goods houses in the city, has inherited his fortune and now carries on the business in his stead, giving it her personal supervision.

Some of the wealthy American women who are now Londoners, have in hand a project to endow in perpetuity a cot in the Victoria hospital in memory of young Abraham Lincoln, who died of a painful illness, occurred during his father's residence in London.

Mrs. J. B. Haggin owns the finest ruby in this country. It formerly belonged to Lola Montez and was given to her by King Louis of Bavaria. When the Montez effects were sold in California about forty years ago Mrs. Haggin secured this ruby, for which she paid \$1,000. It is worth today ten times that sum.

Patriotic Tennesseans, inspired by General Tom Cleburne of Nashville, are endeavoring to raise a more honorable of the two a mortgage of that amount on the late General Kirby Smith's homestead at Sewanee. General Smith was not even well-to-do when he died, and his estate is barely sufficient to support his family.

The archbishop of Canterbury receives a salary of \$75,000 a year. Next to the queen he occupies the position of the head of the church. The archbishop of York and the bishop of London receive \$50,000 each; the bishop of Durham receives \$45,000 and the bishop of Winchester nearly as much, and the salaries of the episcopal body range from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

At an evening party it was remarked that nobody could draw two things at once. Sir Edwin Lascelles replied that he thought he could, and taking a pencil in each hand, he drew simultaneously and without hesitation with the right hand the profile of a stag's head and with his left hand a lovely horse's head. The acts of draughtsmanship were strictly simultaneous and not alternate, and the drawing of the left hand was as good as that by the right.

## THREE-FINGERED BILLY.

New York Advertiser.  
Three-fingered Billy has gone to rest. Through all his life he came his best, but he lost his grip. He used to hold "The scuffling" rip, but somehow Billy lost his grip. He lost his hand, and he lost his hand, and he lost his hand.

What made him do it? I cannot say. First of all it was Fate. But that don't seem No reason why. He should have known "I'm glad to die."

Somewhat or 'nother I've heard it said. Never speak nothing. But good of the dead. That's sure is right, And I'll pursue it. Even if I have To die to do it.

Therefore I hope You will not laugh. For this is Billy's EPI-GRAM. Three-fingered Billy Lies at rest. Of all good men He was the best. He's gone to heaven. By request. I write this epitaph for him. Yours respectfully, Billy Jim.

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## Jerry Actually Shocked.

St. Louis Republic.  
Jerry Simpson is much shocked at the turpitude of certain Kansas spoilsmen. And there are some who think that it is a good deal of certain kinds of turpitude to shock Jerry.

## Bar Them from the Trough.

Nebraska.  
The Nebraska believes that the state should pay a fair price for its printing but believes the state printing board should shut out the competitors of honest propensities altogether in awarding the contract.

## New Jerusalem Boom Needed.

Freemont Flat.  
It is claimed that the old city of Jerusalem is now experiencing a grand boom and that town lots are rapidly on the "raise." But what concerns the people of this mundane sphere far more is a boom for the New Jerusalem, the great city which is to be built on a secure choice location in the "Celestial City" as they are to procure desirable corner lots in terrestrial cities the hosts of heaven would be glad to exchange their garbs and the sons of God would shout for joy.

## PERSONALITIES.

The late duke of Sutherland made and signed ninety-two wills.  
The new Korean minister's official family will include Yi Hui-min, Chick and Chang Bong Whang.

The golden wedding of the grand duke and grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is to be celebrated at Kew on June 28.

The Athenaeum, a leading London literary journal, recently made reference to "Farragut, the great conqueror of the sea." William W. Thomas, who died in Elizabeth, N. J., last week, was the only survivor of New York's delegation in the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the presidency.

Charles Stewart Smith, who has just been unanimously re-elected president of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the seventh time, is expected to return home for a new term on an extended tour around the world.

Mrs. John Taylor of Cleveland, O., whose husband was